

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 11, 1864.

NO. 292.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Oct. 12, 1863-1f.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 11, 1864.

War Items, and Army News.

MARCH 9.—Telegrams to-day state it as an ascertained fact, that Col. Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren, and Colonel of one of Kilpatrick's regiments, was shot dead in a sharp encounter with the 7th Virginia Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Pollard, in King and Queen County, and seventy or eighty of his men, were captured. On his person was found a stirring address to his men in behalf of his fellow soldiers who are suffering imprisonment in loathsome dungeons. He begged them not to faint or flag, but to follow him; open prison doors, and put arms into the hands of our released brothers. Then they would all march together to kill Davis and his cabinet, and then return home to their friends, ready and anxious for further deeds of valor.

Rumors from North Carolina have it that the Federal forces under Gen. Peck, are besieged at New Bern, and nearly every militia post in that State. Information from Cairo, renew the statements that Gen. Sherman was at Vicksburg, with a small army of negroes, and a large lot of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c. Gen. Grant reached Washington on the evening of the 8th.—The sensation correspondents have already set about all kinds of exciting rumors. No need to give them.

The rebels have ten to fifteen thousand negroes within their works at Charleston; and had ten thousand at Montgomery to help them repulse Sherman if he should attack that place.

Since the withdrawal of part of our naval force from before Charleston, blockade-running has been resumed.—A joint stock company has been formed; and every week two or more come in and go out.

The demonstration against our lines at Chattanooga, was not serious. Our outposts had been strengthened, and were in their old positions.

A letter from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Gazette, says Gen. Grant, on his way East, in conversation with a distinguished officer of Ohio, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs. He said he could see the end clearly, and that it would restore the National Union. He spoke in the highest terms of the late expedition of Gen. Sherman, which, he said, had given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg. It had been organized in secret, carried out with remarkable promptness and dispatch. The fruits were as yet unknown to the country. Sherman has destroyed forage and provision enough to subist the rebel army for from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over two million dollars' worth of property, and in other places immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn, and large quantities of wheat were consumed. He brought in on his return large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes, and over four hundred prisoners, with a trifling loss of men and material on our side. In addition to this by the destruction of very important railroad lines, Gen. Sherman has released the corps of Gen. McPherson from guard duty along the Mississippi and restored it to active service. There was only one object aimed at in this expedition which he did not accomplish—that was the destruction of the railroad rolling stock at Selma. Unexpected delay enabled the rebels to remove it. Gen. Sherman is now at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant stated that he would return to the West within ten days.

MARCH 10.—A telegram from Washington states that on the evening of the 9th instant, the President formally presented to Gen. Grant his commission as Lieutenant General, in the presence of the Cabinet and a few other persons. The President's remarks were as follows:

Gen. GRANT: In consequence of the Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains for you to do in the existing great struggle, you are now presented with the commission, constituting you Lieutenant General in the army of the United States. With this high honor, devolves upon you also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trust you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need add that with what I here speak for the Nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which Gen. Grant replied as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectation. I feel the full weight of the responsibility now devolving on me, and I know, that if they are met it will be due, to those armies, and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

The President then introduced Gen. Grant to all the members of the Cabinet. After which the company were seated, and about half an hour was spent in a social converse. It is understood in well-informed quarters at Washington that General Sherman's expedition was not intended to operate against Mobile and Atlanta. It was repeatedly asserted that it was for the express purpose of cutting off the rebel supplies and impoverishing the section of country in which he operated, a work which the rebels attest he successfully accomplished.

FORTRESS MONROE, MARCH 8.—The flag of truce boat engaged in bringing over forty-eight officers and six hundred privates, delivered for exchange. The Richmond papers give an account of Col. Dahlgren's death and Major Cook's capture. The papers also say that the Confederates have ordered all of Gen. Kilpatrick's officers, whom they captured, to be placed in irons.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

An official dispatch from General Kilpatrick, says twelve men of Colonel Dahlgren's command have come within our lines at Fortress Monroe. They report that Colonels Dahlgren and Cook, with eighty men, were ambushed near King and Queen Court-house, with a large number of negroes, where they were attacked by a superior force of rebels, and that Colonel Dahlgren and a number of men were killed, and that the rest were taking prisoners. The negroes were shut up in jail. A servant of Colonel Dahlgren's who subsequently arrived, reports that he saw his body lying by the roadside stripped and horribly mutilated, and one of his fingers was cut off, to get his ring! Col. Dahlgren's personal gallantry carried him on this expedition, which has proved so fatal. General Meade vainly attempted to dissuade him from going.

A telegram from Vicksburgh states that Gen. Sherman had gone down the river to hold a consultation with Gen. Banks and Admiral Porter.

The Richmond (Virginia) Sentinel of the 8th publishes a telegram dated at Meridian, Mississippi, March 6, which says: Sherman was at Canton last Wednesday. Our cavalry are fighting him on all sides. There was heavy cannonading at Canton all day Wednesday. Sherman has taken a large number of negroes. He leaves the country perfectly impoverished wherever he has been.

The Richmond Whig of the 7th says: Eight hundred and sixty-one prisoners arrived here yesterday, under charge of Major Mudford, to be exchanged under the stipulations of the cartel. It is hoped that the regular exchanges will be resumed for the future. The body of Colonel Dahlgren was brought to this city on Sunday.

Kentucky Politics.

Under the above head, a citizen of Kentucky regularly contributes to the Cincinnati Gazette. Subjoined we give his article in the Gazette of the 9th instant:

I propose in this communication to speak of several matters; and first, the Hon. G. Clay Smith in a speech in Congress, some time ago, stated that only about 400 negroes had run away during the year 1863. He takes his statement from the Auditor's report.

It is true that there were, perhaps, only 400 less negroes in the State when the returns were made to the auditor; but that does not show that only 400 left their masters to seek their freedom. During the winter of 1862-3, and in the spring of 1863, large numbers of negroes were brought from Missouri to Kentucky; at the least calculation 2,000, or 3,000 were brought into Kentucky.

To this add the natural increase in the slave population which was retained in the State, for the simple reason that there was no market for them elsewhere, and you will have a deficiency of not less than 6,000 or 8,000 negroes in one year. But the past year was not very prolific in runaways, as compared with the two months of this year. And, we have no hesitancy in saying, that as many negroes have run away in the last two months as during the whole of 1863; so, that during the past fourteen months not less than 15,000 negroes have been removed from this State. And these negroes, too, are the young men and women—the productive class. For them their owners have received no pay whatever, but on the contrary have been at a great deal of expense in trying to recover them; of these 15,000 runaways, at least 12,000 of them are young men, worth at \$300 compensation, \$3,600,000. This is what the State has lost by rejecting Mr. Lincoln's offer of compensation. Now, looking at this matter in a purely pecuniary aspect, what consummate folly it displays! These same 12,000 put into the army, to fight rebels at \$300 compensation and \$100 bounty, would have brought \$4,800,000. Now, divide this sum by the 30,000 slaveholders in Kentucky, for that is all we have, and it would give them over \$125 a piece. These 15,000 negroes are emancipated. They will never return to slavery again, and they are not only gone without compensation to the owner, but each one of them costs his master at least \$20 in trying to recover him; so, to this sum of \$4,500,000 is to be added \$300,000 making the sum little sum of \$4,800,000 which the 30,000 slaveholders have lost by refusing Mr. Lincoln's compensated emancipation. The Government proposes to enlist the able-bodied negro men of the State. There are perhaps 40,000 of them. The Government would pay for these \$400 a piece, making the sum of \$16,000,000. If the Government does not take these negroes, they will go as the 15,000 above mentioned went, (indeed they are going now by scores), and the master will get nothing. If the slaveholders of Kentucky prefer to lose this \$16,000,000, and then have to support the negro children and the old worthless ones, it is nobody's business, perhaps, but their own. Mr. Lincoln has shown himself their friend in offering to compensate them. He was wise enough to see that if the war continued a year or so longer, slavery in this State would die out. The slaveholders thought differently; they see the consequences. Before the thing is over they will have lost \$105,000,000 worth of this slave property, and not one dollar of compensation to show for it.

Now one word to these thirty thousand slaveholders. You shall not thrust this question into the politics of the State this summer. The institution is decaying and passing away as fast as even the most radical emancipationist could wish, if he has any regard for the material well-being of the State. And the Union men are determined that the subject shall not be agitated. They will not thrust it into the canvass: you had better not. The large majority of you belong to the copperhead party. Your organ, the Louisville Journal, has read out of your party Brooks because he accepted the fact that slavery was a dead issue, and the Emancipation Proclamation a fixed fact, together with all who agree with him, even to McClellan. It is forever thrusting this question before the people. That was the first and for a time the only difference between it and other Union papers. Its opposition to the other measures of the Administration was an after thought. The great repelling force now acting upon the Journal is the negro. If it can't will take the whole Union party over to the Peace Democrats, on the negro question. Before long the supporters of McClellan will become as obnoxious to us as the supporters of either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Chase are now. We advise you not to make an issue on this question. If you intend to do so we advise you at once to withdraw from the Union party, adopt your true name and go to work, for you have no time to spare if you expect to carry the State.

Second. A word or two about the Louisville Journal. We stated in our last that half of that paper was owned by a rebel. Our statement was then perhaps true, but a change has taken place. Henderson and Osborne, who between them have made at least \$100,000 out of the Government by contracts, own all the paper. Prentice has ceased to have any connection with it, except that he (in the bargain) let them have the use of his name. He has no official or pecuniary connection with it whatever. This is a private transaction, it is true, but it is also a shameful fraud upon the community. George D. Prentice is known to be a good Union man; he has always lent his influence to that cause. He has again and again expressed his disapprobation of Shipman's copperhead course, and Union men for his sake have taken the paper. Now what will be the feelings of those Union men when they learn that George D. Prentice has loaned his name to a Copperhead paper to get it into Union families, when he knew he had not authority enough with it to insert even a local paragraph. Prentice's name must give influence to the spiritless and pitiless articles of a Copperhead Northerner who has the unblushing impudence to dictate to Kentuckians what they must do in this crisis. Paul R. Shipman is now the senior

and controlling editor of the Journal. Prentice, with his treacherous logic, his biting sarcasm and penetrating wit, is gone. People of Kentucky, your favorite editor—he whose voice so often rallied you around the great Clay, and who so often expounded to you the teachings of that great man and his compatriots—has ceased to speak to you through the columns of the Journal. Its glory has departed, and though the old hero has stooped to lend his name to the Copperhead concern it has now become, yet you are warned—you know the truth. Oh, shame on you, George D. Prentice. Take your name from the masthead, and no longer let it be a cause of shame to a Kentuckian. Complete it no longer with one whose political principles are abhorred and detested by your friend. They demand it. Come out to the thing, and let it sink at once to its proper level. If you do not, you will deserve and receive the execrations of those who stood by you in times which tried men's souls.

Third. It is being discussed earnestly at the present time on which side of the fence the Observer and Reporter, of Lexington, Ky., is. Mark you, the question is not whether it is a Union paper or Copperhead, but whether a Copperhead or Rebel sheet.

It has been our misfortune to examine several copies of it lately, and we are of the opinion that it is either a genuine rebel sheet, or as crazy as G. Davis on the subject of the negro. There is really so little difference between its position and that of outspoken rebellion, that it could as well be issued at Lexington, Va., as at Lexington, Ky. It really thinks there is no brains in the Cabinet—not half as much, certainly, as is in the heads of its editors. It really believes it will save the Union, by publishing the speeches of G. Davis, and extracts from the Enquirer of your city. The fable of the fly on the ox's horn is called to mind by the way it puts things. Its matter is so weighty, and so disturbs the equilibrium of the heads of the Government. Can't you prevail upon some member of Dr. Old's Church to go to Lexington and baptize its editor, and make him a member in full communion. He is now an outside pillar of that edifice, but is a fit subject for a high seat in the synagogue. Do prevail upon them to take him in at once. He can be given full membership. There is no need of probation in his case.

From the National Intelligencer.
Sober thoughts for the Times.

Cicero, in many of his letters and speeches immediately preceding the overthrow of the Republic, dwells with honest indignation, not unmixed with despondency, on the luxury and frivolous amusements to which the people suffered themselves to be addicted while the State was convulsed by civil war, and actually in the throes of dissolution. Instead of practising the virtues of self-denial and of grappling with the stern difficulties of the time in which they lived, they sought diversion in the cares of business or in the dissipations of Roman life. Magnificent palaces were reared while the foundations of the State were rocking beneath the blasts of contending factions, and costly fish-ponds expanded in their dimensions until they vied with the Lucrine lake. Such was the optimism and such the insensibility of the people that he writes of men who deemed themselves most happy if they "got tame fish to come out at their call and eat out of their hands—fools enough," he adds, "to believe that if the Constitution were destroyed their fish ponds would be safe." There was no adequate perception of the duties demanded by the crisis, and no attempt to perform them by the great mass of the ruling population who gave a tone to Roman society.

It will not be denied that we are living in times fraught with the most solemn destinies that ever awaited any people—embroiled as we are in a civil war of unexampled magnitude, whether regard be had to the extent of territory covered by it or the number of vessels authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade, whether sailing under registers or enrolments and licenses.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC]—No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, some suitable person to be warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and who shall receive an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, which shall include all fees and emoluments. And said warden shall annually, in the month of November, make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Interior.

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said warden shall have the exclusive supervision and control of the jails in said District, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all the prisoners and acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

See. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said warden shall have the exclusive supervision and control of the jails in said District, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all the prisoners and acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

See. 4. And be it further enacted, That said warden shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute to the United States a bond for the faithful performance of the duties thereof in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by some judge of the Supreme Court of said District.

See. 5. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC]—No. 15.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of the sum of the loan authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to which is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time on the credit of the United States, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States, bearing date March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or any subsequent period, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date, in coin, and of such denominations as may be found expedient, not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin; and he may dispose of such bonds at any time on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States; or, at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Congress; and all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by any State or municipal authority. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the necessary expenses of the preparation, issue, and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, but the amount so paid shall not exceed one-half of one per centum of the amount of the bonds so issued and disposed of.

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to persons who subscribed on or before the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for bonds redeemable after five years and payable twenty years from date, and have paid into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions, the bonds by them respectively subscribed for, not exceeding eleven millions of dollars, notwithstanding that such subscriptions may be in excess of five hundred millions of dollars; and the bonds so issued shall have the same form and effect as if issued under the provisions of the act to "authorize the issue of United States notes and for other purposes," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC]—No. 16.]

AN ACT to provide for the protection of overland emigration to the States and Territories of the Pacific.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the protection of emigrants by the overland route to the States

and Territories of the Pacific, the sum of forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That ten thousand dollars of said appropriation shall be applied to the protection of emigrants on the route to Fort Apache, Arizona, and the further sum of ten thousand dollars of said appropriation shall be applied to the protection of emigrants on the route from Niobrara, on the Missouri river, by the valley of the Niobrara and Gallatin, in Idaho.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC]—No. 17.]

JOINT RESOLUTIONS of thanks of Congress to the volunteer soldiers who have re-enlisted in the army.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those nobly and bravely who, having already gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war, for more than two years, in support of their country's flag, present the sublime spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the army of the Union for another three years' campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the veteran regiments who have re-enlisted, or shall re-enlist, in both the volunteer and regular forces of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC]—No. 18.]

JOINT RESOLUTIONS of thanks of Congress to the volunteer soldiers who have re-enlisted in the army.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those nobly and bravely who, having already gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war, for more than two years, in support of their country's flag, present the sublime spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the army of the Union for another three years' campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the veteran regiments who have re-enlisted, or shall re-enlist, in both the volunteer and regular forces of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC]—No. 19.]

JOINT RESOLUTIONS of thanks of Congress to the volunteer soldiers who have re-enlisted in the army.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those nobly and bravely who, having already gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war, for more than two years, in support of their country's flag, present the sublime spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the army of the Union for another three years' campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

The city authorities have been engaged for several days in having the streets cleaned. It is a good work; and the people commend them.

Tobacco Inspector.

JOSEPH H. CHANDLER, Esq., having declined the Inspectorship of Tobacco, at Louisville, Gov. BRAMLETTE has appointed BENJ. F. BIGGS, Esq., of Green county, to the position.

The Cincinnati Gazette, and its Washington correspondent intimates that, in consequence of the action of the members of the Ohio Legislature, endorsing and declaring for Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. CHASE expresses the wish that his name be considered withdrawn from the canvass.

It is stated by deserters from Richmond that HUMPHREY MARSHALL is engaged in aiding prisoners confined in Richmond, to be paroled or exchanged; that when his fees are paid in greenbacks he sends them to his family in Kentucky; but when paid in "Southern Confederacy" currency he "fights the tiger" with it.

It is telegraphed from Washington, that the Government is about to send a commission to all the Federal prisons where rebels are confined, to administer to those who desire to take it, the oath of allegiance under the amnesty proclamation. We hope the Government will do such thing.

The result will be to let loose upon the community a band of unprincipled scoundrels, who will rob, steal, and murder Union citizens, until they can find the opportunity to get back into the rebel army. We have no faith in any of them.

Another objection is in the fact, that whilst the Federal Government is treating the rebel prisoners better than our own soldiers, the rebels are treating Federal prisoners in their hands unhumanely and villainously. Let the Government keep the rebels in prison, and let them fare as Federal prisoners do in rebel dungeons. That is the only way to bring them to their senses.

The attention of the people is invited to the movements of the men who have assumed the name of "conservatives," and are denouncing all who do not choose to unite with, or who oppose them, as "radicals" or "abolitionists."

Have the people forgotten the "peace party" and the "constitutional Union party?" Are not the arguments and declarations of these "conservatives" the same made by the above-named treasonable organizations?

Are they not avowing the same objects and ends as their aims? And may we not reasonably expect to see each and all the leading "conservatives" assembled, in some six months' time, where HUMPHREY MARSHALL, BLANTON, DUNCAN, GEO. B. HODGE, and others are gathered up, in the ranks of secession and treason? They denied their disloyalty; swore they were true patriots; plead for the people to trust and follow them; until they thought they had so securely placed the State in the vortex of treason that she could not escape; and then

"Breaking their oaths and resolutions, like a twist of rotten silk."

They sundered every tie that bound them to home and country; crushed every throb of patriotism and loyalty; and yoked them-selves to treason and murder.

Such will be the end of the pseudo-conservatives of this day.

A paper published in Louisville, in the interest of the Southern insurrection, and devoted to giving aid and comfort to traitors, is terribly exercised at our exposure of its covert advice to the Kentucky traitors, as to the best manner of invading this State, and how to cut off supplies to Grant's army.—Our unearthing "of the paper in question" in this matter was a centre shot. It instantly brought up to its view "a woodchuck's hole!" No doubt the "thought was father to the wish" that it could creep into one, to hide itself from the rays of light we had turned upon its course, and which had so completely unmasked the traitorous design of the article to which we had alluded.

We advise the Southern sympathizers' organ to possess its soul in patience, and mend its manners. There is no use in letting its bad temper get beyond its control. The people generally are of HORNE TOOKE's opinion, that, when one loses temper, goes to calling hard names, and using opprobrious epithets, his villainy is exposed, or he has lost his case. "Until the paper in question jumped from the solid ground" of loyalty and patriotism so deep into the dark abyss of secession and treason that it irrevocably sealed its soul for eternal condemnation, with that of its brother, "Judas, the son of perdition," it would have scorned to put forth such advice to those who are laboring to destroy the life of the Nation, or to apply the language it uses to those it knows are truly and only loyal.

But, so lost is the heart of "the paper in question," to every throb of loyalty and patriotism, that, under guise of indignantly repelling our exposure, it reiterates its treasonable directions and advice to the rebel authorities; and pleads its right to do so, because it has an "unmilitary editor!"

Now, whatever may be thought of our exposure of the secessionists' organ's article, "is there any person of decent intelligence" that does not see and understand that "the paper in question" only wriggled and squirmed like a worm on a spit, because we had touched it in a sore place;

"Let the gallied jade wince! Our withers are unprung."

More Endorsements.

WE continue to give extracts from letters accompanying clubs of subscribers we are receiving. In doing so, we take the opportunity to return our sincere thanks to friends for their kindness to, and confidence in us. Our aim shall be to leave no effort untried to prove ourselves worthy the confidence manifested by our patrons.

A friend from Clarke county, Kentucky, accompanies his list with the remark: "You have taken a noble stand in favor of the Union. Success attend you."

With a club from Brownsburg, Indiana, a friend writes:

"I like your talk. We shall try you on—Don't mince, or palliate. We want the truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth!" No compromise with traitors. Stand firm, and the Hoosiers will help you."

From Carter county, Kentucky, comes a list for our Weekly, with this assurance:

"I have just got home. I send you some subscribers; and in a few days I will send you more. Go ahead, in the good cause."

A gentleman in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writing to a friend in this city, sends subscribers to the Tri-Weekly with the remittance:

"I happened in company with two gentlemen, and they both put their names down as subscribers to the Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, and the hind cut in two by a tree, against which it struck. Four persons were killed and several injured. The casualty occurred in consequence of some villain having broken the lock and misplaced a switch."

A friend in Boyd county, Kentucky, accompanies his letter with the following endorsement:

"Your position upon National affairs is more nearly correct, or rather more in accordance with my views, than any other paper in the State; and I have hopes that when the proper time arrives you will be square on the track."

We can assure our friend, that we believe he will always find us "square on the track" for the Union and the Government. We shall strive to do our duty, fully and squarely—leaving the consequences with the Ruler of the Universe, who governs all things.

From Grant county, a friend writes that—

"Friends are doing all they can for you. Our people are almost wholly dependent upon the Daily papers of Cincinnati. Keep striving in the good work, and success will certainly follow your efforts."

We return our thanks; the good people of Grant are sending us their names in a manner which shows, that while they take the Cincinnati Dailies for earliest news, they want their State paper for itself.

One of the most revered and pious ministers of the Gospel in this State,—in a letter to a friend in this city, and which has been handed to us to read,—(we hope he will excuse us for making extracts from his letter)—says:

"I am greatly pleased with the tone of the Commonwealth; and the decided wisdom and power of its more recent issues. . . . I am peculiarly pleased with the paragraph in regard to the 'True Presbyterian.' I regard that paper, in spirit and intention, as a political paper, and as such, fair game for its legitimate opponents; and, therefore, rejoice to see the Commonwealth thrown down the gauntlet to it."

From Lewis county, a friend sends a club with this remark:

"I am highly gratified at your course. We need and must have a truly loyal paper in Kentucky. I can secure you a large number of subscribers in Lewis. The course of your paper is right."

The Louisville Journal talks about a mountain of bibles, pockets and hands full of bibles, and bibles on the back and head, to swear on. If the Journal would only get one, and read and use it so as to profit by it, it would learn that that book commands us to "swear not." And by following the precepts of the bible, the Journal will avoid many "tights" from "loose" drinking.

The War Department has ordered, that on the decease of any commissioned officer in hospital, that the surgeon in charge forward to the Adjutant General an inventory of his effects, and inform the nearest relatives of what effects were left. If they are not called for in two months, they will be sold at auction, and the proceeds sent to the Treasury. Swords, watches, trinkets, and articles of that class will not be disposed of in this manner, but will be properly labeled with the name, rank and regiment, and date of death of the owner, and sent to the Adjutant General's office, to be deposited with the Second Auditor of the Treasury, to await the application of the heirs.

GEN. BUELL.—"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in his letter of March 7, says:

It has long been a matter of surprise in military circles that the finding of the commission to investigate the conduct of General Buell has never been made public. It now appears that the delay was accidental. The commission pronounced General Buell free from all blame. It is due to General Buell to say that he has borne unintended, injurious imputations upon his military sagacity and loyalty so long without a murmur.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says the findings in the case will soon be published.

On the 8th instant, Marshal AKERS, of New Albany, arrested another of the parties suspected of being concerned in burning the D. G. Taylor. His name is HENRY WATSON.—The Louisville Democrat, of the 9th says:

From what facts we have been able to glean in regard to the burning of this boat and the R. E. Lee, by which four lives and over \$100,000 worth of property was lost, it appears that a party of six men were engaged to commit the deed, each of whom was to receive \$150 for his services. At the time the D. G. Taylor was fired, the city wharf was lined with boats from First to Sixth streets, and the flotilla human shape who hired the wretches to commit this damnable act no doubt expected to see a large number of boats destroyed. We hope that the other parties connected with this incendiary will be apprehended and brought to justice. The parties who have been arrested will, we learn, be examined before the military authorities to-day.

"Let the galled jade wince! Our withers are unprung."

More Endorsements.

WE continue to give extracts from letters accompanying clubs of subscribers we are receiving. In doing so, we take the opportunity to return our sincere thanks to friends for their kindness to, and confidence in us. Our aim shall be to leave no effort untried to prove ourselves worthy the confidence manifested by our patrons.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Mr. POLLARD keeps at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth office, the Cincinnati Dailies, and all the Literary and Pictorial Weeklies. Give him a call.

During the past week several of the noble veteran regiments of this State, who have been home on furlough, have passed through this place to the front. God bless and preserve them, to honor their State, and to return to their families to serve Him.

A telegram from Washington states that the Court of Inquiry, which recently investigated the conduct of Gens. Crittenden, McCook, Rosecrans, and Negley, have sent the results to Washington, and that their finding is a recommendation that no further proceedings be had in the premises.

A train which left Indianapolis for Louisville on Tuesday night, was thrown off the track near Columbus, Ind., and the hind car cut in two by a tree, against which it struck. Four persons were killed and several injured. The casualty occurred in consequence of some villain having broken the lock and misplaced a switch.

The Battle of Chickamauga.—Appendix to Gen. Rosecrans's Report, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12th, 1864.

General: The report of the General-in-Chief shows that a letter from one of my division commanders at the battle of Chickamauga, commenting on the report of his commanding General, has been received at the War Department and subsequently published by its authority. The General-in-Chief refers to that letter as a rival authority to my own, and as raising a doubt on the accuracy of a point in my report. The letter, dated October 23d ult., four days after I left the command, is based on a quotation from my official report, to which evidently the writer was not at that time entitled, and which therefore—*prima facie*—was surreptitiously obtained. It has been received and publicly used as a document disparaging my report; without having been referred to me or passing through my hands as required by military courtesy and army regulations.

The War Department is therefore respectfully requested, as an act of justice, to cause the above and following observations to be filed and published as an appendix to my Official Report of the Battle of Chickamauga.

NOTE IN REFERENCE TO GEN. WOOD'S LETTER.

Brig.-Gen. T. J. Wood writes and sends to the War Department a clandestine letter, to show, contrary to the inference drawn in my report, that he did right under an order to "close up on General Reynolds and support him," in taking his division out of the line of battle and in rear of Brannan's division to a reserve position in rear of Reynolds. My report, dealing with facts and avoiding personal censure, shows that General Reynolds sent me word by Captain Kellogg, A. D. C. to General Thomas, that there was no troops on his immediate right, and that he wanted support there; that, supposing Brannan's division had been called away, I told an Aid to write General Wood an order to close up on Reynolds and support him, who wrote

to me:

"HEADQRS., Sept. 20th, 10:45 A. M.
Brigadier-General T. J. Wood, Commanding Division, &c."

"The General Commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him."

Respectfully,
FRANK S. BOND,
Major and A. D. C."

Now, with this order in his hand:

1st. When General Wood found there was no interval to close, because Brannan's troops had not left, his plain duty as a division commander was to have reported that fact to the General commanding, who was not more than six hundred yards from him, and asked further orders; his failure to do so was a grave mistake, showing want of military discretion.

2d. When about to move, notwithstanding his duty, on being informed, as he was by one of his brigade commanders, that his skirmishers were engaged, and the enemy in line of battle opposite his position, Gen. Wood was renewedly bound to have reported the facts and taken orders before leaving his position at such a critical time. But instead of doing so, he precipitately withdrew his troops from the line, and let the enemy in, in the face of an order the word of which shows that no such operation as the opening, but on the contrary the closing, of a gap was intended by it.

This conduct of Gen. Wood, treated in the report with all the reserve consistent with the truth of history, contrasts most unfavorably with that of Gen. Brannan, commanding the division next on his left who, a little earlier in the day, when he received an order to leave his position and support the left, finding his skirmishers engaged, reported the fact to Gen. Thomas, desiring to know if, under such circumstances, he should execute the order. He was told, "No, stay where you are."

4th. It also contrasts with Gen. Wood's conduct and correspondence only a few days previously when he protested against a reprimand of his corps commander for not occupying a position at Wauhatchie. Lecturing his senior on the improvidence of what he termed "blind obedience to orders," and in upward of fifty pages of manuscript trying to prove his conduct consistent with that sound discretion which a division commander ought to exercise in removing his troops from the danger threatened by the literal execution of orders.

The material difference of circumstances in the two cases, as appears from his own writings, being that the discretion he exercises at Wauhatchie, and the "blind obedience" he pleads at Chickamauga, both have the effect of getting his troops out of danger.

As the best of Generals are liable to mistakes, I should have been content to leave those of Gen. Wood to the simple historical statement of them, presuming he regretted them far more deeply than even myself. And so feeling, I called attention to his military virtues—vigilance, discipline, prudence of his commissariat, and care of his transportation. But his mean and unsoldierly defence of error shows him wrong both in head and heart.

Respectfully, your humble servant,
[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General,
Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen., U. S. A.
Official: R. S. THORN, Capt., A. D. C.

From all we can learn, the present appearance of the growing wheat, in this State, and in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is decidedly unfavorable to a good crop. It is not too late to sow spring wheat, and we would advise farmers to do so; and to put in all the corn, oats, potatoes and root crops that their forces will justify.

The rebel sympathizers' organ denies having heretofore lauded Mr. GANTT of Arkansas; and says, it published but a single speech of his. Its memory is short. It is not too late to sow spring wheat, and we would advise farmers to do so; and to put in all the corn, oats, potatoes and root crops that their forces will justify.

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The rebel sympathizers'

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, in Franklin county, near Peaks' Mill on the 21st January,
A ROAN MARE,
six years old, about 15 hands high, with white
hind feet, and snip on the nose.

Any one giving me information so that I get
her, will be liberally rewarded.
MARGARET SHEETS.

Feb. 24, 1864.—4.

NOTICE.

Crittenden County Court.

J. F. Reynolds, Plaintiff,

vs. H. R. Wilson, Defendant.

The defendants Prisce Edwards and Benjamin Edwards her husband, are hereby notified that, on the 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1864, at the Court House in Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky, (that being County Court day for said county,) I will make a motion in the above entitled case before the judge of said court for the appointment of three Commissioners to lay off and divide the lands of Robert Wilson, deceased, among the several heirs entitled thereto; also for the appointment of Commissioners to make deeds of partition among the several heirs interested therein.

J. F. REYNOLDS,

P. J. W. BLUE, Attorney.

Jan. 26, 1864.—4.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did on the — day of — 1864, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the Jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder; AB. BRIDGFIELD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgfield, WM. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 1864—murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said RIAL, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the Jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The Rial is about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower forehead out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance.

THE BEST

IS

THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE



1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864,
\$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the Aetna after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid, SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864.—3.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 00
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,060 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver.) M'tg'e B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. P.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. (G.M.R.) M'tg'e B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,800 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 35,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,350 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tg'e Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, 1858 & 1859, 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, 1858 & 1859, 6 per cent., annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States [5-20-] Coupons, Bonds 1852, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [Aug.] 1-10 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 57,200 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with interest, 101,530 70

Atlanta Mutual Insurance Co., Stock, 1862, 18,690 15,885 00

500 Shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' B'sk'S, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Bradford B'sk'S, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle B'sk'S, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Revere B'sk'S, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund B'sk'S, Stock, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares B'sk'S of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

40 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'sk'S, Phila. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

40 Shares B'sk'S, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford C. S. Stock, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares Charter Oak B'sk'S Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00

250 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 12,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank Stock, Hartf., Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford B'sk'S, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merch. & Manufacturers B'sk'S, H. D. C., 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares Phoenix B'sk'S, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State B'sk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'sk Stock, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00